

The Weekly Register,

POINT PLEASANT, VA.,

THURSDAY : : : JULY 21, 1902

We publish, in another place, the proclamation of Gov. Pierpont, calling for Virginia's quota of the three hundred thousand additional troops asked for by the President. It will be seen that Virginia is required to furnish two thousand and eighty men, which number it should be remembered, is exclusive of the men required to fill up the regiments already in the service, that have become weakened by disease and the casualties incident to the battle field.—We have faith enough in the patriotism of the loyal men of Virginia, to believe that they will do their duty, and their whole duty, to the glorious old Government under which they have been so signally blessed and of which they are so justly proud, to lead us to hope that this call of their country will be responded to promptly and unhesitatingly as it should be, by a people who have everything under Heaven that is worth living for at stake.

It is true that the loyal men of Virginia have the cursed, infernal, thieving, out-throats both in their front and rear to contend with, yet we know the spirit of our people too well to doubt, for a moment, but that they will come up nobly and manfully to the relief of the Government in its death struggle with treason.

The number of men asked for are indispensable in order to a successful prosecution of the war, and they must be had. The people must understand that we have now reached a point at which it is dangerous to pause. The threatened intervention of foreign powers; the condition of the country, and in fact everything demands a speedy termination of hostilities and a reconstruction of the Government. If the people will, of their own accord, rally around the standard of their country, it will speak much for their patriotism; but if they do not come forward voluntarily, they should know that the requisite number of men will be raised by a draft.

We at last have unmistakable evidence that the Administration is changing its forbearing and conciliatory policy for a more rigid and becoming one.—For sixteen months the Government has exerted itself to suppress this infamous rebellion, by exhibiting its strength and its forbearance. In the commencement it was no doubt politic in order to disabuse the deluded of many false and unwarranted dogmas, as to the intentions of the new Administration; but, however wisely conceived or persistently adhered to, such forbearance had long since, in the judgment of the patriotic people, ceased to be a virtue. It is, then with a thrill of patriotic pleasure, that we hail the inauguration of a stern war policy by this hitherto too indulgent and lenient Administration. These infamous rebels have staked their all upon the success of this diabolical attempt to dismember our unequalled Government, and are consequently, desperately in earnest; and if we are not equally in earnest, we cannot now hope to succeed. We are satisfied that the past policy of the government has signally failed of the benign effect intended, not because inherently inadequate, but because its effect has been neutralized and its aim thwarted by a system of the most false, desperate and deceptively malicious misrepresentations that ever disgraced a civilized people. It was then, high time a policy highly injurious to us and comforting to traitors only, should be abandoned.—Henceforth we hope and expect to see, our immense armies subsisted upon the country through which they march, compels them to pass—no enemies left in the wake of our advance, to shoot down single soldiers or capture wounded ones limping in the rear—the dwellings and all other property burnt to ashes of every miscreant who poisons food, or springs, burns bridges, destroys railroads or pillages the property of loyal men. Let them be swept as with the besom of destruction from the country their very presence contaminates. They have sown to the wind by using and arming in many instances their slaves, and in employing the ruthless savages of our Western frontiers to shoot and scalp loyal Americans, in shooting pickets, in using false uniforms and the old flag in battle, in mutilating our dead and poisoning the living, let them then in the name of Heaven and on behalf of our great humanity, now reap the whirlwind. For this hell-brood, heaven's direst conspiracy must be put

down, though all of the Cotton States—its peculiar home—should be drenched in blood, and bereft of every green thing. Yes make it a Sahara rather than that this—the home of Washington—should be the abode of oligarchical tyrants.

The proclamation of Gov. Pierpont directs that volunteers furnished by this section of the State shall rendezvous at Charleston, Guyandotte, Parkersburg and Clarksburg, as may be most convenient, while the town of Point Pleasant, which certainly has superior advantages for a recruiting station to either of the other points named, is not mentioned at all. There is something about this thing which the people here do not exactly understand. Mason has been behind no county in this portion of Virginia in her loyalty and devotion to the Union, and no people have been ready to give the reorganized State Government a more hearty and substantial support than her citizens, and this thing of discriminating in favor of other places, which have no claims to such favors, looks rather bad, to say the least of it. Those who have the management of this matter may expect to hear more of it, unless there is a correction made, and justice rendered to the claims of Point Pleasant.

A volunteer receives the full bounty—\$25 advance bounty, one month's pay (\$13) in advance, and \$75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Besides all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but \$11 per month and no money bounty. They can be held to service out of the State three months, by order of the Governor. Let no one, however, deceive himself with the idea that drafted soldiers will serve only three months, for after the militia are drafted, Congress can very easily hold them to serve during the war.

On Saturday evening three prisoners, citizens of Point Pleasant, were brought up to the city on the steam r Ben Franklin. They are accused of talking treason and are said to be dangerous characters.—[Wheel Intel. 14th inst.]

Yes, and on Wednesday evening after said prisoners arrived at your city, they landed at Point Pleasant, having been liberated by the milk and cider Union man, whoever he may be, that has charge of the military prison at Wheeling.—The people of Point Pleasant desire to have it understood that they will not be thus trifled with much offender by a squintose, be-buttressed official; and if traitors are to be turned loose upon them in this manner, as fast as they are arrested, they will hereafter dispose of such characters in a manner to suit themselves.

"Peterson's" Magazine.—The August number of this popular periodical came to us last week. "Peterson" is always in advance of every other magazine. The beautiful engraving, "The Mother's Darling," will commend this copy to every eye. The fashion-plate is very pretty—the "Song" is good, and the patterns acceptable to every lady who is not afraid to test her own skill in the art of making up garments of any kind.

We are more than gratified to learn by dispatches from Washington, that such dispositions are in progress, as will give General Cox's forces, which have been comparatively idle for some time at the head of the Kanawha Valley, an active share in the campaign of Pope's army. This will be cheering news to the brave boys composing the several regiments of the Kanawha Department, who are full of fight, and have long been chafing over the dull routine and monotony of inactive camp life.

That Gen. Halleck has been ordered to Washington, and that he has relinquished his immediate command in the West, is settled; but as to the precise position he is to assume in the East very little, but conjecture, is as yet known.—The latest rumor is that he is to take command of the army in Virginia. McClellan and Pope acting under him.

There seems to be a good deal of war feeling manifested in this part of the country. We think the indications are that volunteering will start off pretty briskly.

Gen. Pope is the man for us. There is more of the soldier in his composition than will be found in a ten acre field full of some we know of.

BUFFALO ITEMS.

BY REG.

This city famous for mud, dog-fennel and contraband whiskey, has again been disturbed by rebel sympathizers, who thinking that our army before Richmond had really gone up the spout, commenced to rejoice greatly and be very glad.—The scholars of a certain school were rejoiced beyond measure, and the master of the school, who had at one time taken up arms against his country, was "also greatly lifted up, and boasted that he wanted to hear no more of Richmond now, that the Yankees were so soundly beaten. His scholars were seen by several persons wearing badges of secession publicly, and from many other demonstrations, we thought a stop had better be put to the rebel school and the instructor removed as a dangerous nuisance.—The Union men here have been very kindly disposed toward the rebels in our town, but to be insulted by them for no other cause than we are in favor of a true Republican form of Government, is more than we can bear. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue with us—and if we do not lift our hands in our defense, what will become of us? We must show the rebels that we are in earnest, when we say the Constitution and laws, military and civil, must and shall be respected. When will the Union men of Buffalo, learn that they are contending against a blind, vindictive and dishonorable people—these rebels? Never perhaps until they have us foot and hand in their power. Union men cry peace, peace, and do not lift a finger in trying to get that peace which the Government is battling for. Anything for peace, is the doctrine preached by some of our Union men, which means this; let the rebels alone, if they do us no harm we will not say nay, though they may spit in our faces. Rebels in our midst may be secretly working our destruction, and these peace men would willingly excuse it. Buffalo rebels must be taught this very important truth, that they cannot live in enjoyment of the rights and privileges of our Government restored, and lift their hands to smite the power which governs and protects them. Union men must know that the duty of each is sternly required of him, and to perform it to the letter. We must keep the rebel wolf from our door or basely surrender to his attack. Shall Union men surrender to any who may violate the law, whether it be civil or military, or relating to contrabands brought among us by selfish and evil men. No, fight hard against all things, which would give the enemy any room to boast, and come out conquerors over secession and unlawful traffic at once. Union men should never put self in opposition to the laws of our country, in every case where this is done, the selfish one gives aid and comfort to the enemy. We should not let false pride turn us aside from our duty, but should and must show a firm front to the rebels here, if we want peace in honor, and in deed. Union men must stand to their colors, and not show the white feather. Success will surely follow if we but work with a will to do. I will in my next, look at the "greasy rat" Union men, I have only been giving a little advice in a modest way, and telling what the secession are doing. Let us be up and doing, even if we loose a peg.

The James Island Disaster.

A newspaper war has opened between Generals Stevens and Benham, in regard to the responsibility of the defeat at James Island. General Stevens, in addition to his report of the affair, has published a letter in which he attempts to show that the orders for the attack were issued by Gen. Benham, contrary to the judgment of the other officers, and that he Gen. Stevens, was prompt in sending forward his men in obedience to orders, though contrary to his own wishes. Gen. Benham replied by showing that not only did General Stevens, Wright and Williams approve the project of the attack, which had, in fact, been ordered by General Hunter, but that the failure was entirely due to the tardiness and neglect of orders of Gen. Stevens. He also contends that, had Gen. Stevens led or even accompanied his troops, the assault might have proved successful; but that officer whose to keep behind a hedge during the action, nearly half a mile distant from the enemy's battery.

John S. Carlile voted against the admission of West Virginia. "Played out."

It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Lieut. Thomas of the 1st Reg. Va. Light Artillery, has opened a recruiting office in this place. He offers \$50 in advance to each one that volunteers.

TO THE LOYAL MEN IN THE 45TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF MASON, WAYNE, CABELL, JACKSON, WIRT & PART OF ROANE.

Fellow Citizens:—The internecine war which is raging from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains in our once peaceful and happy country, has now assumed a position and phase so terrific and imposing, that all citizens must to some extent feel themselves entangled in the whirlpool. Obligations and duties now rest upon every patriotic citizen to contribute his mite, and lend his aid both in person and funds to the support of the National Government, to arrest and crush out this wicked and unjustifiable rebellion. Since the six days battle before Richmond, in which the rebels claim a victory, we discover a great boldness and union of action throughout the whole rebel dynasty. Guerrillas are showing themselves all along the border States committing their dark crimes of theft, midnight murder, and assassination. It is quite apparent that a league and determination exists throughout the whole rebel body to destroy and overthrow the government by any means under Heaven they can employ, however foul or hell deserving.—Thousands of good loyal and law-abiding citizens have been, and are to be murdered and destroyed for no other cause or offence, than their loyalty to the Government under which they have ever lived. There is no spot can there be any security to life or property while this state of things shall exist amongst us.

To crush this rebellion, at once and restore our bleeding country to peace, prosperity and happiness again, the President has called for 300,000 more volunteers for the United States service. Of this number 2000 are required from Virginia. The Governor by proclamation has called upon the people throughout the Commonwealth to volunteer in the cause of their country, and uphold and maintain the supremacy of the Government. To aid and facilitate the enlistments, he has appointed the members of the House of Delegates to act in their respective counties and the Senators in their districts as agents in procuring volunteers and to associate with themselves such other men as shall be deemed advisable and expedient, to accomplish and obtain the number of men required with as little delay as practicable. Twenty-five dollars (part of his bounty) and thirteen dollars (one month's pay) is promised to be paid down as soon as the volunteer shall be attached to his company. Thus \$38 will be paid him before he is required to go, which he can leave with his family or friends as soon as he is mustered into the service. According to the calculation I have made, two hundred men will be required of my district, or the 45th Senatorial District which I have the honor to represent.—Will not in this large district of five counties and a half, two hundred men enroll themselves in a day? Will not that small number come forward at once? and let us report them enlisted to headquarters at the earliest possible day.—I am persuaded that neither want of valor or patriotism will cause a delay in the district, but a general response to the Nation's call will be given, by which the necessity of a draft will be entirely obviated. There is a great difference in entering the service as a volunteer and that of a drafted soldier, first in the way of honor, and second in a pecuniary sense—the citizen who volunteers his services for the defense of his country at the call of his Government is entitled to, and will receive more honor, than the one who waits till he is forced by his Government to defend himself and family from the ravages of the foe. He shall also receive as a pecuniary reward \$13 per month for all the time he is in the service, \$100 bounty (a fourth of which is paid down) full rations and clothes, and a prospect of 160 acres of land. While the drafted soldier is only allowed \$11 per month, the difference is great and apparent to all; and I feel that our citizens will not wait for a draft but push forward to hold up the hands of the Government.

I hope and expect to visit each county in the district within a few days and consult and confer with the several county agents, and my fellow citizens generally; and hope that our united efforts in the cause of our country may be covered with speedy success. Until committees can be formed in each county, allow me to suggest that the following named gentlemen be considered such committees to receive the names of volunteers as they may desire to enlist: viz: W. W. Branfield, Jno. B. Bowen and Wm. Dixon, of Wayne county; Grenville Parker, Geo. T. Miller and John Everett, of Cabell county; John Hall, John D. Thompson and Geo. W. Murlock, of Mason county; James F. Scott, U. W. Flesher and Geo. Leonard, of Jackson county; B. T. Stewart, Robert S. Brown and Grayham, of Wirt county; and H. D. Chapman, of Roane county; that these gentlemen confer with their respective county delegates, (now appointed agents by the Governor) and make such arrangements for obtaining volunteers as they may deem advisable. I would beg leave to add that I am ready and desirous to receive all my fellow citizens who may wish to volunteer, and will contribute all

within my power to aid in the cause of government. I, therefore, call upon you—nay, I entreat you, young men, to come forward and accept the bounty your country tenders you. Engage in her cause in this death struggle for existence. Assist her to crush out this wicked and gigantic rebellion, and thwart the machinations of her merciless foe. In defending your country you protect and defend your own homes, your mothers, your wives, your sisters, your sweethearts, your all—all that is dear to you on earth.

A. FLESHER.

July 24, 1862.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Wheeling, Va., July 16th 1862.

To the People of Virginia:

THE large area of territory won by the arms of the nation, requiring numerous garrisons to hold the military positions thereof; the casualties incident to war, together with the threatened interference of two of the great powers of Europe, to destroy our greatness and diminish our power, have caused the President of the United States to call for 300,000 men to secure the nation's integrity, and if needs be, to punish, properly, the impudent intermeddling with our internal affairs. Of this number, the State of Virginia has been called upon to furnish 2000 men, as her proportion, for the term of three years, or during the war.

To aid and assist in the work of furnishing the State's quota, I desire all the Senators and members of the House of Delegates to act as agents in procuring volunteers in their respective districts and counties; that they associate with themselves, discreet persons in each congressional district in their several counties as recruiting committees; that they recommend active, intelligent and brave men to be commissioned as 21 Lieutenants of the companies raised therein, and that they exercise their discretion as to the most effective means of obtaining volunteers, by holding public meetings and otherwise.

Volunteers from the counties east of the Chesapeake Bay and south of the Rappahannock River and east of the Blue Ridge, will rendezvous at Norfolk; and from the residue of counties east of the Blue Ridge, at Alexandria.—Those from the Valley district will rendezvous at Martinsburg; and those from the Wheeling Congressional district, (except the county of Pleasants,) at Wheeling and Gratton. Those furnished by the residue of the counties of the State will rendezvous at Charleston, Guyandotte, Parkersburg and Clarksburg, as may be most convenient.

A premium of Two Dollars will be paid for each accepted volunteer; and upon his acceptance by the Regimental Surgeon, Twenty-five Dollars, (part of the \$100 bounty,) and Thirteen Dollars (one month's pay) will be advanced, thus enabling the Volunteer to leave Thirty-eight Dollars with his family or friends, should he desire to do so.

Loyal men of Virginia! although internecine war has devastated our lands, brought grief to our homes and sadness to our hearts, yet I do not doubt that you will voluntarily respond to this call, and fly to assist your brave brethren in this struggle for home, country and constitutional freedom, and secure, forever, to ourselves and to our children, the priceless legacy bequeathed us by our fathers. Your sister States are nobly responding by voluntary enlistment. Let it not be said, that it was left for Virginia to furnish her quota by resorting to a draft.

By the Governor:

F. H. PEIRPOINT, Gov.

L. A. HAGANS, Sec'y of the Com.

Cavalry Order.

Headquarters Department of Va.,

Washington, July 18.

General Order No. 6.—Hereafter in any operations of the cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated especially in the order for the movement. Two days' rations will be carried on the person of the man, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution, in the manner specified by General Order No. 5, current series for these headquarters for the subsistence of men and horses. Movements of Cavalry must always be made with celerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused hereafter on any pretext.—Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of the army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be expressly designated, and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons.

Commanding officers will be held responsible for strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By com'd of Major-General Pope.

[Signed.] G. D. RUGGLES, Col.

Exchange of Prisoners Negotiating.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 18.—A flag of truce went up the river with Gen. Dix aboard, and met the rebel Gen. Hill, to make permanent arrangements for an exchange of prisoners. The interview was satisfactory, but no conclusion was arrived at. A flag of truce will go again to day to meet Gen. Lee.

The Richmond papers of the 18th contain an account of the death of Gen. Twiggs at Augusta Island on the 15th.

The Rebels at Henderson and Newburg.

CAIRO, July 19.—The steamer Gen. Anderson from Evansville has arrived.—She passed Henderson, Ky., yesterday forenoon. The rebels had possession of the town and say they don't intend to interfere with the navigation of the river, except to Government boats, nor with private property. The number of the rebels is not ascertained. Lieutenant A. R. Johnson of Bridgewell's Tennessee Cavalry, is in command. He issued a proclamation in which he says he has come to protect citizens against the insults of the ruling despotism.—They claim to be regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Some commissary stores belonging to the Government were captured and a few soldiers taken. Newburg, ten miles above Evansville, is also said to be in possession of the rebels.

Order to the People of the Shenandoah Valley.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Order No. 7.—The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the lines of railroad and telegraph, and along routes of travel in the rear of the U. S. forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done the track, line or road, or for any attack upon trains or straggling soldiers, by bands of guerrillas in their neighborhood. No privileges or immunities of war can apply to lawless bands of individuals not forming part of the organized forces of the enemy, or wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking and obtaining safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in the rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest teams of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to civilized people and revolting to humanity; evil disposed persons in the rear of our armies, who do not themselves engage directly in these lawless acts, encourage by refusing to interfere to give any information by which such acts can be prevented, or the perpetrators punished; safety of the life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing army depend upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon the unmolested movements through their midst, of all pertaining to the military service. They are to understand distinctly, that the security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety. It is therefore ordered that whenever a railroad, wagon road or telegraph is injured by parties of guerrillas, the citizens living within five miles of the spot, shall be turned out en masse to repair the damage, and shall besides pay the United States in money or in property to be collected by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coöperate the performance of the work during the time occupied in completing it. If a soldier or a legitimate follower of the army be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground and the inhabitants sent prisoners to the headquarters of the army. If such an outrage occurs at any place distant from settlements, the people within five miles around, shall be held accountable and be made to pay an indemnity sufficient for the case, and any person detected in such outrages, either during the act or at any time afterwards, shall be shot without waiting civil process. No such acts influence the result of the war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population to no purpose. It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages. While it is the wish of the General commanding the army that all peaceably disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations, shall be subjected to no improper burden of war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves; and they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

By command of Major-General Pope.
[Signed.] G. D. RUGGLES, Col.

An Admirable Move.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Order No. 5.—Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases, supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officers to whose department they properly belong under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of teams for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By com'd of Major-General Pope.

An Englishman representing himself a son of the Duke of Somerset, was found at headquarters a few days ago under suspicious circumstances. He stated he was with the rebel General Pryor during recent battles. He was sent North.